



## DR4000

## 916.50 MHz Transmitter Module

- **Designed for Short-Range Wireless Data Communications**
- **Supports up to 115.2 kbps Encoded Data Transmissions**
- **3 V, Low Current Operation plus Sleep Mode**
- **Ready to Use OEM Module**

The DR4000 transmitter module is ideal for short-range wireless data applications where robust operation, small size and low power consumption are required. The DR4000 utilizes RFM's TX6000 amplifier-sequenced hybrid (ASH) architecture to achieve this unique blend of characteristics. The transmitter includes provisions for on-off keyed (OOK) and ASK modulation. The transmitter employs SAW filtering to suppress output harmonics, facilitating compliance with FCC 15.249 and similar regulations. The DR4000 includes the TX6000 plus all configuration components in a ready-to-use PCB assembly, excellent for prototyping and intermediate volume production runs.

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

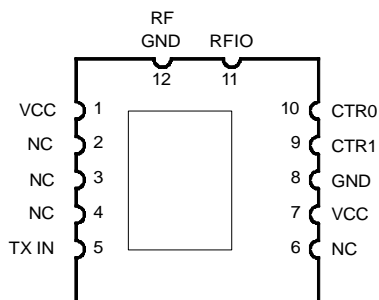
Rating	Value	Units
Power Supply and All Input/Output Pins	-0.3 to +4.0	V
Non-Operating Case Temperature	-50 to +100	°C
Soldering Temperature (10 seconds)	230	°C



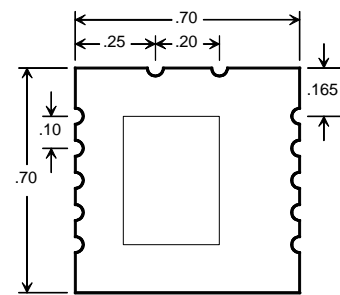
### Electrical Characteristics, 2.4 kbps On-Off Keyed

Characteristic	Sym	Notes	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
Operating Frequency ( $\pm 200$ kHz)	$f_O$			916.5		MHz
Data Rate OOK					19.2	kbps
ASK					115.2	
Transmitter Performance (OOK @ 2.4 kbps)						
Peak Input Current, 3 Vdc Supply	$I_{TP}$				12	mA
Peak Output Power	$P_O$			0.75		mW
Turn On/Turn Off Time	$t_{ON}/t_{OFF}$				12/6	$\mu s$
Power Supply Voltage Range	$V_{CC}$		2.7		3.5	Vdc
Operating Ambient Temperature	$T_A$		-20		+65	°C

### DR4000 Pin Out



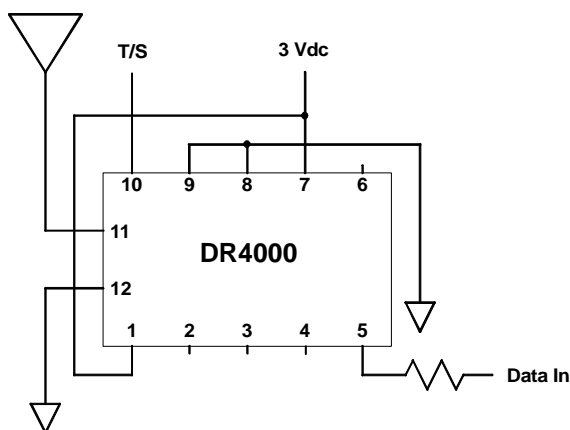
### DR4000 Outline Drawing



## Pin Descriptions

Pin	Name	Description
1	VCC	
5	TX IN	<p>The TX IN pin is connected to the transmitter TXMOD pin through a 4.7 K resistor on the circuit board. Additional series resistance will often be required between the modulation source and the TX IN pin, depending on the desired output power and peak modulation voltage (3.3 K typical for a peak modulation voltage of 3 volts). Saturated output power requires about 450 <math>\mu</math>A of drive current. Peak output power <math>P_O</math> for a 3 Vdc supply is approximately:</p> $P_O = 4.8 * ((V_{TXH} - 0.9) / (R_M + 4.7))^2$ <p>where <math>P_O</math> is in mW, peak modulation voltage <math>V_{TXH}</math> is in volts and external modulation resistor <math>R_M</math> is in kilohms</p> <p><i>This pin must be held low in the receive and sleep modes. Please refer to section 2.9 of the ASH Transceiver Designer's Guide for additional information.</i></p>
7	VCC	This is the positive supply voltage pin for the module. The operating voltage range is 2.7 to 3.5 Vdc. It is also possible to use Pin 1 as the Vcc input. Please refer to the Pin 1 description above.
8	GND	This is the supply voltage return pin.
9	CNTRL1	CNTRL1 and CNTRL0 select the transmit modes. CNTRL1 high and CNTRL0 low place the unit in the ASK transmit mode. CNTRL1 low and CNTRL0 high place the unit in the OOK transmit mode. CNTRL1 and CNTRL0 both low place the unit in the power down (sleep) mode. CNTRL1 is a high-impedance input (CMOS compatible). An input voltage of 0 to 200 mV is interpreted as a logic low. An input voltage of Vcc - 200 mV or greater is interpreted as a logic high. An input voltage greater than Vcc + 200 mV should not be applied to this pin. This pin must be held at a logic level; it cannot be left unconnected.
10	CNTRL0	CNTRL0 is used with CNTRL1 to control the operating modes of the transmitter. See the description of CNTRL1 for more information.
11	RFIO	RFIO is the RF output pin. A matching circuit for a 50 ohm load (antenna) is implemented on the circuit board between this pin and the transceiver SAW filter transducer.
12	RF GND	This pin is the RF ground (return) to be used in conjunction with the RFIO pin. For example, when connecting the module to an external antenna, the coaxial cable ground is connected this pin and the coaxial cable center conductor is connected to RFIO.

Application OOK Circuit



Application ASK Circuit

